

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1881.

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Subscription Rates. DAILY 4 pages, by mail, 55c, a month, or \$6.50 rear, postpaid, with Sanday edition, \$7.70. Seniar is pares. \$1.20 per vent, to stimb WREEKLY OF page st. \$1 per year, posticuid.

Leave the Legislature to Elect the Senators.

It is the proper business of the members of the Legislature to elect two Senators in-Congress in the room of Messrs. Conkling and Phate. No State officer is justified in neglecting his legitimate duties and going o Albany to bear a share in this contest, which, in a very peculiar sense, is the exclugive business of the Legislature.

The State owns a complicated and costly thain of canals, which, at this season of the rear, need the constant attention of the officer charged with their management. We save a Superintendent of Public Works who, with his subordinates, takes the place of the old Canal Commissioners and their assistants in the supervision of the canals. The name of this Superintendent is DUTCHER.

For a month past reports have floated in 'rom time to time that the canals were here and there in a bad condition. During the atter half of these four or five weeks Mr. DUTCHER has been in Albany and in New York, mingling in his usual vigorous way in the Senatorial wrangle. We suggest that it would be better that he should leave the Legislature to elect the Senators while he devotes his time and toil to his proper functions about the public works. He should cemember that he is liable to removal from office for neglect of duty.

But Mr. DUTCHER is by no means the only State officer who is supposed to have turned tside from his appropriate post to take a hand in the Senatorial struggle. For weeks past State officers have been busy in this matter in the corridors of the Capitol and tlemen will be candidates before the people next fall for reflection. When passing the scrutiny of the ballot boxes, they may wish they had attended to their own official affairs, and left the business of electing the Senators wholly to the Legis ature.

America Wins the Derby.

Yesterday, in accordance with time-honored custom. Parliament adjourned to enable the members to go down to Epsom to see the great racing contest of the year. Those that west had the pleasure of seeing an American colt, Iroquois, the property of our townsman, PIERRE LORILLARD, Esq., come galloping over the finish with his head in front of England's best representative, and showing his beeis to the rest. This, one might say, puts a crown on the record of our contests with England in the long list of sports in which we have been her competitor. We have rowed with her, run with her, walked with her, shot with her, fought prize fights with her, and if we have not always beaten her, we have never failed to prove ourselves worthy antagonists; and now when it comes to racing horses with her, after years of patient and brave attempts we have beaten her on her own ground in the most important of all her sporting events. Most important, since to the pastime, and it is really little else, of horse racing, millions of money are devoted; and of all her races the Derby is the foremost.

Only twice before now have foreign bred horses won the Derby, namely, Gladiateur, a French horse, in 1865, and Kisber, a Hungarian, in 1876. This time it is America's turn to show that even in this style of contest she is second to none. After the three successive victories of Parole in 1879, the English became so susplcious of American horses that they piled up weights on them in the handicaps to such an extent as to bring down not a little adverse criticism from their own horsemen. But in the Derby all colts carry the same weight, and here, in a fair field with no favor, Iroquois

proves himself the best

Within the last six years, about half a dozen matured horses have been taken to England from this country, such as any one would select to do battle with the Englishmen Many turimen now will say that the Duke of Magenta was the equal of any horse ever bred here, and others would be quick to pin their faith to Spendthrift, to say nothing of Falsetto or Lord Murphy. But of our developed horses, barring Parole, none became prominent as racers in England, the majority never recovering from the effects of the sea voyage. Iroquois was exported when a yearling, and he has grown up and got his education under the English elimate. His career as a two-year-old was not especially remarkable. He ran twelve times, winning four of his races, and in one of his defeats he ran the famous Bal Gal to a bead. His record this year was promising. He began by running second to Peregrine in the Two Thousand Guineas, and won once and walked over once afterward. Many thought him not quite fit for the Two Thousand, an opinion well borne out by his now reversing the running and putting Peregrine second instead of first

We have no doubt our English cousins will receive our victory with good feeling, for Iroquois is very close to being an English horse. His sire, Lemmington, was Imported, and Maggie B. B., his dam. was by Australian, also imported. Iroquois was ridden by the most celebrated lockey in England, ARCHER, who combine determination and seemingly reckless pluck with rare good judgment and coolness. As to own the Derby winner has always been the acme of a turiman's ambition, so to ride the Derby winner has always been the dream of the jockey. This has been Ancher's fortune three times. In 1877 he won on Silvio, last year on Bend Or, and now on Icoquois. An Englishman was asked why Fordham, one of the greatest riders, had never but once won the Derby, "Why," says he, "Pordham can't get round Tottenham corner. It's an ugly corner, and to come round close to the rails in the midst of a thundering field, makes a fela bit thoughtful. Foundam is married, thinks of his wife and family, and steers cautously; but a chap 1 kg Aucment for instance, pulls in close, cocks ome leg up over the posts, says ' Lord help me, and slides through. By the time the other man is straightened out for home in the middle of the course, he is lengths to

the best of it, and the race is over. It is to be regretted that Mr. KEENE'S Foxhall was not entered for this race, as in that case America would have probably had both

with such brilliant success.

Justice Above All Things.

Several days have passed since currency was given to rumors implicating Mr. Secremodyldence has been forthcoming in support of these injurious allegations or instr-

When a charge is made against any man, public or private, the evidence on which it rests should be printed at the same time with the charge. If the evidence is direct, the public, in judging of the weight to which it is entitled, can take into consideration the source whence it comes. If it be circumstantial, then the public can judge of

the force of the elreumstances. We desire our correspondents and reporters everywhere to understand this rule and to heed it. It is to be applied to all persons without distinction; to black and white; to Prote-tanta and Catholies; to Demograts and Republicans.

We desire news. We are so far selfish that we have no aversion to buying news in advance of our most highly esteemed contemporaries. News gives circulation, and circulation secures advertising, and advertising yields profits. But not for news, not for advertising, not for profits, not for any or all these, will we print, consciously and intentionally, one line or one word of injustice to any human being.

No accusation without producing the evidence on which it is based. This rule is safe, right, just. Let it be adhered to.

A Boast and a Prediction.

Mr. Louis F. Payn, late United States Marshal of this district, is reported by an Albany correspondent of the Tribune as employing the following language:

"Mr. Conkring will run, and let me tell you somethin Put-down this prophecy and remember it. If Mr. Coxic trais-beaten the Republican party was flave won it-isoverlory in the state or mailied. He has won every depatrician victory to this State for the pass Observers. by made the last two Presidents, single handed and

You serely don't mean that he carried the campaign for Haver by making only one special?

"I mean the section of Haves at Washington. Haves would never have been seated in it had not been for Mr. Conking, and when Gen. Garriers came on to that con-terence in New York last summer the State of New York was 40,000 or 50,000 Democratic, and everybody

The prophecy of Mr. Pays is not unlikely to prove true. The grounds of the boast the halls of the hotels. Some of these gen- are also indisputably true; but they are anything but creditable to the New York Senator; and with how little satisfaction must be reflect upon them! For the crime of successfully conspiring to put into office an unelected President, he received an affront which made him a voluntary exile from the White House for four long years.

For the folly of rendering successful aid in electing an unfit President, he has now received an affront which has caused him to resign his chorished office of Semator-a reappointment to which he valuely solicits from his own party, because in that party he has made GARFIELD, at least temporarily, more powerful than himself

Not for Garfield.

There is nothing for Gen. GARFIELD to chuckle over in the defeat of Mr. CONKLING. Wantever occasion other men may have to

rejoice, GARFIELD has none. The greedy place-nunters who expect a larger share of the spotis in consequence of the Senator's overthrow naturally enough feel greatly elated. But if Gen. GARFIELD interprets the signs of the times aright, he will read in them his own doom. The one grand ambitton of his life, as is universally understood, is to be recircted President.

But as he could not have been elected the first time without the aid of Roscoe Conk-LING, just so surely he cannot be even nominated a second time after four years of unrelenting and most embittered opposition on the part of Mr. Conkling.

His policy toward the distinguished New York Sanator has not been astute. If it has consigned the ambitious Senator to private life, it will, at the expiration of four years. consign the ambitious President also to private life.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN started for Oblo yesterday to mend his fences. The fact that the Hon. Charles Foster of Fosteria has just commenced his canvass for renomination as Governor is merely a coincidence. Mr. Sheaman wrested the seat in the Senate from Mr. FORTH last winter, and his revenge for the shabby conduct of Foster at Chicago is probably satisfied Mr. FOSTER is safe for the present.

It would be well for the Democratic members of the Legislature, who can have only a secoudary interest in the Senatorial election, to vatch the other Assembly and Senate proceedings. A hundred tills, many of them tobs of the worst sort, are still on the calendars, and there is danger that they will be rushed through in the excitement and confusion of these last days of the session. It is known that dickers are being made by the authors of some of these jobs by which support is obtained for their schemes ha giving votes for United States Senators. Look

The natural adaptability of descendants of German immigrants in the United States to assimilation with the mass of the native popu lation, is unwittingly shown by a correspond ent of the Deutsche Zeitung of New Orleans, who writes from Texas in a sorrowful strain about the rapid American zation of the younger generations of Teutonic parentage in tha State. They are entirely forgotting their German origin, he says, and with it all the hardy German virtues. They are constantly become ments, manners, and ideas, and he hads the prospect of a direct line of steamers between Galveston and Hamburg with pleasure, as furnishing the possibility of a corrective of th endency toward Americanization by the speedy

and liberal infusion of new German blood. Some of this lamenting philosopher's strictures are not without point, as where he de plores that the German love of song and of hardy gymnastic and athletic exercises cannot be bred into the younger folks. The singing societies of Texas are composed almost entirely of the older Germans, and the songs of the fatherland must look to them alone for an oc-cusional siring. In the Turners' Unions things are no better. They are Turners' Union only in name, and in place of athletic exernate amusements flourish. The German lan gauge is wholly neglected. None of the younger people entirete it, and even many of the older

It is perhaps not unnatural that some of the der generation of Germans should be troubled about such things; yet it is both natural and destratus that their children should not remain Gorman, but should, as they are unquestion bly doing, become theroughly Americanized some undeniable German verta-s.

If the predictions of the opponents of prohitotory impior logislation are to be trusted, the new liquid laws of Kanada will not prove a permanent advantage to the temperature cause, either there or in other States. These taws are so vexations and so injurious to many different isiness interests, invinting those of persons heretologe in amilition with the temperature gitation, that a strong revulsion of feeling is evidently at hand. Druggests are subjected to troublesome restrictions, farmers find a profitathe first and second pinces; but we most | ble market closed to their grain, workmen have

heartily congratulate Mr. Louinnamb upon lost employment, and serious losses are susit last seeing his untiring efforts crowned | tained not only by brawers, distillers, and wine growers, but by those with whom they have had business relations. It is now argued that the new legislation will not be permitted to remain in force long, and recent experience may even

erents a marked reaction. Doubtless some of the vexations are owing to tary Braine in the Star conte swindles; yet the inet that the Introduction of the new laws is of recent date, and they may disappear with the adjustment of things which time will naturally bring about.

> Holders of hopeless bonds and stocks sometimes continue their annual meetings, as if in memorini services over their losses, long after they have ceased to derive any consola tion for the past or expectation for the future. This habit or instinct seems to have influenced the British bondholders of the Confederate cotton loan of 1863, in their meeting of Tuesday, at the Cannon Street Hotel, in London. Their only possibility of getting payment of their claims rests, apparently, in the Government of the United States, on which most of them confess that they have no legal claim. And the nances of our Government paying out money indemnify the losers in a speculation degned to furnish the sinews of war for overthrowing it, hardly seem to justify the invitaon given to contribute a shilling the hun dred pounds, for the committee's expenses.

> The Sultan of Turkey is said to be show ig his friendly disposition toward Miduat Pasha by giving him a present and furnishing him his meals. Perhaps MIDHAT, mindful of incidents in Turkish history, would feel less anxious if he were given a cash allowance, and permitted to board himself.

The curiosity excited as to how many immigrants would come to Castle Garden durme the month of May has at length been satisfied—the prodigious total is 76,652. This makes an average of nearly 2,500 a day for the month, and, of course, it surpasses anything before known in the growth of the country, being greater than some entire years of immigration. The influx represents, among other things, a ertain proportion of men and women saved from becoming food for powder for kings and

One of the inquiries unfortunately started uring the present year has been as to the age of the youngest soldier who enlisted in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. At first the inquiry was conducted with some moderation, and several people who had been soldiers at a very tender age claimed the championship. But local pride has at length been so thoroughly roused that it tells of a soldier of twelve summers who killed a Colonel at Chickamauga, of a drummer but ten years old who received five or six different wounds at Perryville, and of other toddling prodigies. There seems to be no necessary limit to these stories.

MR. CONKLING IN LAST YEAR'S CAM-PAIGN.

The Cleveland Story-What he Did for the Party, and for Garfield, Out West.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The purp se of the hitherto unheard-of newspaper n Cleveland in slandering Roscoe Conkling has been achieved. THE SUN'S article to-day informs the world of its existence. Will you oblige me by giving me enough space to pronounce its statements a tissue of falsehoods? Nearly all the attacks upon Mr. Conkling with which Democratic and Administration papers are now filled are based upon lies out of the whole cloth. The Cieveland man has a little to

build on, but only a little.

I was in Cleveland during Mr. Conkling's visit there last fail. I entered the armory where he was to speak with the Hon. Amos Townsend, nember of Congress for that district, Mr. Conking, and two or three others. We passed un ier the hall to the rear. A brass band were playing on the temporary stage, and Mr. Conking, on taking off his overcoat, said to Mr Townsend he thought they had better let the band finish their piece before going on the

band finish their piece before going on the stare—only this and nothing more. No such remark was made as is alleged, or anything like it. I have known Mr. Conkling for twenty years, and I never heard him use a profane word.

On reaching the stand from which he was to speak, he found a lence in front and a gas chandelier within a very few feet of his face. In a polite, guiet tane he asked Mr. Townsend if the fence could be removed and the gas put out, as he was blinded by the light, and the fence prevented the audience from seeing him. Mr. Townsend treplied that the gas could be put out, and had it done; but it was too late to move the fence, and so the Senator spoke behind it, making a three hours speech, which was received with enthusiasm.

His next meeting was at Cincinnati, and Mr. Deveraux, President of the C., C., C. and I. R. K. had tendered him the use of his private cart to go there the next day. Some of the Caveland business men off-red to go with him as an exort across the State. He told them that while he appreciated the courtesy, he must decline their attention, because he did not want trake them from ther business and much at while he appreciated the courriesy, he must cline their attention, because he did not want take them from their business and much observed to requirely, as he must husband his rength, and taking on a railroad train was reler work for him than public speaking. I is not present at this interview, but learned e facts at hie time. He could not have used word "loafers."

the facts at the time. He could not have used the word "loafers."

When Maine went Democratic and a death gloom hung over the Republican camp Mr. Conking heard the cry. "Help me, Cassus, or I sink!" and went to Ohio to find the Republicans there had been fighting a defensive fightexans there had been fighting a defensive fight to be a support on the control of the tickets. He did not be spatter Hancock. He did not plaster Gardield with unmerited praise. He refuses all entreuties togo into the Credit Mobilier business and the other things; and thereby hangs a tale. Others did go into them, and you see the result. He secured Ohio and Indiana without other help than his own voice.

The power of public plunder may be enough to snow him under for a time; but if it is, it is the cost of the State for his party. Philadelphia, June 1. U. H. Painten.

An Attack on the Undertakers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not disable to the civilization of the nineteenth century of monare found desirons of making money out of the rial of the dead. This may not have occurred to you at now, when you come to think of it, but't it just as I ay ! I want you to declare, editorially, that it is a sham teverything connected with human interment is not me by properly created efficials, with a view to supplyg without profit all that is required for the purpose Mourning relatives are not air a state or mind to drive as come to such a pass that the name undertaker stants

ith most people for extortionist. The death of the father of a family is in itself a dreadin ow to the wife. It me is left poor the temporal dis aster is accordished by the undertaker, who takes every other than become squeeze but of her. Already crushed to shirly should no condition to resist the emptying of artickelousk. Heades, she feels that in disputing the I she would somehow offer an inlignity to the dead. What ought to be done is to take the whole matter of arrais out of the hands of orivate undertikers and put it in charge of public officials. Just how this bureau rould be constituted I am not prepared to advise, but it mould torough coffice, extrages, and undertakers at tated prices, which should no more than cover cost. he service should be far removed from the spirit of EARSEST.

bargain and sale: Pound Nets Condemned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Resistnce to bimaxions fish laws in Pennsylvania cannot be trengthened by brutal attacks upon individuals. Each ortshop and lovers of interesting experiments in fish ture have no right to interfere with the legitimate a. There should be tree fishing in all the rivers and ave of this country. It is abound to task about about c netting. Nets always were, and always will be; used

No true sports can desires to interrere with the fishersignal law efficients assembly policies, which really preson the presentally of the decising before they shot the
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These points are, in order to be destructed to navigation, and our hardor masters should look after these.

WHERE IS BLAINE TO GO?

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- It is easy to predict the political consequences that must follow the deadly fend between Mr. Conkling and the Administration, embittered by the canvass at Albany. When the scale can be turned by fifteen or twenty members of the Legislature, some of them not candidates for reflection, and others. perhaps, accustomed to persuasion, it would be marvellous, after former experience, if the whole power and patronage at Washington, directed by the skill, experience, and hatred of Collector Robertson, could not command suc-

The concentration of these material forces, with superadded corruption on an enormous scale, upon the pivotal States of Indiana and Ohio, last October, decided the Presidential election. Exerted upon a few individuals, the task had no serious difficulty to encounter from the beginning, when Mr. Conkling went emptyhanded to ask a redication and the Administration contested his claim, with the Treasury, the offices, contracts, jobs, and other rewards to tempt the weak and the venal.

Great as is the power of an Administration, when thus brought to bear upon a single point, there are disadvantages not to be forgotten, Louis XIV, said every blue ribbon he gave away cost one ungrateful and eleven disappointed Frenchmen. Every office that the President bestows creates a crowd of enemies among the publican machine, whose ideal of human happises is a fat office and little to do.

Most of the hundred thousand offices are now filled by Republicans. Any rule of rotation which turns them out, converts every man of them into an implacable enemy, who immediately joins the ranks of the mighty column of rejected applicants. Supposing the ins to re-verse experience and to be reasonably grateful. the outs will always exceed them more than a hundred to one. Joined to the discontented Stalwarts, Mr. Conkling will have a large following, and he may be relied upon to use it to ettle accounts with the Administration.

Therefore the outcome of this quarrel in its party aspect is plain enough. When two factions combined are hardly equal to the common adversary, defeat is inevitable when they separate into hostile camps. The Stalwarts and the Half Breeds would alike prefer the success of the Democrats to that of the rival interest. In this respect both are likely to be gratified next fall in New York and elsewhere. If the Cabinet should part company as an episode of the strife, some curious revolutions may be expected. Mr. Blaine seems to be marked as the first conspicuous victim for the policy of the Administration.

All the Stalwarts have fallen upon the Secretary of State as the author of their woes. The immediate friends of Garfield also charge the unpopularity of the Administration upon Blaine, and say that if he was out of the way the discord would cease, and the party could be harmonized in its action.

If Blaine should fall now, he would leave a bankrupt political estate to administer upon. The two last State elections in Maine showed that his grip is gone. He is no longer the power he once was. Resistance to despotic rule, and personal jealousies in his own ranks, have broken the sceptre of his partisan authority. The Senate is closed against him, and the House is no longer open to a contest for

two years to come, even if he could be elected. Twice defeated as a candidate for nomi nation to be President; out of office, and out of Congress, with the burden of the sins of Garfield on his shoulders, the position of James G. Blaine, under these circumstances, would be far from enviable. Mr. Webster was advanced in life when he was cut down as a public man Mr. Blaine is in his prime, but once down, he would not be apt to rise again.

The Origin of the Quarrel.

Do you know that the later politics of the mied States have been affected much more than is gen-rally supposed by the ejectoral count contest of 1870-77? or instance, during that winter much occurred to dis-urb and embitter the personal relations of prominent men in the Reputsican party. Have you observed that ver since that contest Conking and Edmunds have not affiliated cordially with what has come to be known as he Ohio crewd of Republicans!
It is an interesting historic fact that during the winter

d 1876-77 that growd, including Haves, Garffeld, Sher. nan, and Foster, were the leading spirits in a movement, if you may call it a conspiracy, to bring about the count ing of the electoral vote by Ferry, who was then President pro tent of the Senate, and there is every prob-tality that they would have succeeded had it not bee for the determined and indicional opposition of Conking and Edmunds. These two Senators inhored might and day to thwart the scheme which the Ohio clique were altempting to carry out. For their efforts they were in private demonred and bounded in a manner and meaure which naturally exasterated them, and from that day to this they have had but little respect for or cor dence in the Onto crowd.

You may remember that elaborate two days speech

made by Chicking on the Riccieral Commission bill. In stead of discinsing the ments of the only he devoted hearty all his time and arrength to an argument against the authority or right of the President of the Senare to count the vote or to decote any docuted question what ever. That speech was intembed to crush that this o spiracy, and it dot, although John Sherman in the Sen-ate and Garfield in the House autorward attempted to counteract the effect of it by making togethous crafts pleas in support of the Theory that the Vice-Frendent had the constitutional right to count the vote. In the inner movements at that crisis many things oc-

curred which tended to widen the chasm between Coming and the Olmo growth and it has been growing wider and water from that day to this. Public sentiment just new appears to be strong against the recent course of Mr Conkling; but the public is ignorant of much that ha happened during the last five years. Mark this nethod of opposing Gardeld and Blaine, has no more respect for those two leaders of the Administration than

Governor Lincoln's Advice.

From the Samley School Times, A good old Governor of the State of Maine. when he issued a fast-may problemation, more than fity years age, made up his mind to torsee practicles, and to tell his people just how, in his opinion, they count to ge ready to observe the day. This was his mivine. "True ommend to each crizen to observe the day as a christian, it he be under the influence of any vice, to manufact, it is in error, to correct it; if underablications to other, how easily to discharge them, if suffering injuries to forgree them; if aware of anno sames, to extinguish them, on If able to do any benevolent set to any being created b the Aimighty Power to which he owes existence and hi

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you allow me to say through your columns that I will give \$50 as a prime to now man, woman, or could in this com ire who whi a tentifically answer the question: "Wil-to rivers running through an allowal or sandy soil taxa crooked, curved, and indirect line to the sea, instead of a strang'st and directline which should be the line of

There are millions of follars spent yearly by this Government on the rywrs and highers, and millions is those much understanding of this question and its answer is resolutional. Improved the same continued the resolution of this question and its answer is resolutionally maintain that his expresses a law only properly and the resolution of the resolutio armysted.
All these tacts have a thright bouring on the question and these tacts have a thright bouring on the question arms and the second se

The Spragne Patate.

PROVIDENCE, June 1.- At a meeting to-day the credities in the A.R.W. species estate which the the Chairman, the Ren. Nesson W. Aldrich, appoint a maintaining committee. Which that the Chairman choice of the tendent described in travelents. It is called the travelent that the contribution of the tendent described in travelents. In the called from him an account of his travelents, have recourse to the hooks to early his travelents. ceive from him an account of his trusteeship, have course to the books to verify his statement, and repe another meeting. The Chair withheld the appointm

CARL SCHURZ'S NEW NOVEL

Sr. Louis, June 2.-Lively interest has been produced in literary and political circles here by the report that Mr. Carl Schurz is now revising the flual proof sheets of his philoophical and historical novel, soon to be pub-

lished by a Boston house. Mr. Schurz's aptitude for fletion writing has long been recognized by those who are most familiar with the resources of his intellect. He has had the general outlines of this revel in mind, it is said, for several years, but has failed to elaborate the plan, first, because he lacked time, and, secondly, because he feared to subject the fabric of his imagination to the test of public criticism. This excessive modesty has been overcome by the encouragement of friends and by a nublisher's liberality. The amount paid to Mr. Schurz for copyright is reported to be large; the exact figures concern nebody but the author and the purchaser.

It should be understood that in printing the ollowing imperfect sketch of the contents of Max's Undersoul" no confidence is violated: This creative work of the imagination. says the preface, "is both a psychologic study

and a prose epic of great historical events. I seek to give in the guise of fiction a true idea of me things that the historian's pen is not long enough or sharp-nibbed enough to properly indite. I seek at the same time to trace the gradual development of a colossally noble soul clamorous managers and workers of the Re- through much misfortune and heart-wee, and Duchess of Dorsetshire, and powerful influences to celebrate the ultimate triumph of mathetic qualities over the merely moral and intellectual. Incidentally, some of the largest ques tions of political, social, economic, politicosocial, socio-economic, and economico-political import are fully elucidated. For this reason. although the human interest of the plot is profound. I am still doubtful whether the story, as a whole, will please the masses; and I shall be content if I win the applause of the comparatively few who have suffered, struggled, cogitated, lived, loved, aspired, and grandly evoluted, like Max Wurst."

Max Wurst is the hero whose fortunes are followed through 445 pages duodecimo. Native of the Rhenish Palatinate, he is the seion of a noble, almost princely, house of immemorial antiquity, and is gifted with all the attributes. physical and psychical, that come by heredity from along ancestry of illustrious men and lovey women. His restless intellect leads him at the early age of eleven to question the established order of things. He is concerned in the Baden upristing of 1849, and is taken prisoner by the 'russian troops while tearing cartridges for a corps of student revolutionists. Max is conemned to death. His wonderful beauty wins the hearts of the ladies of the Grand Duke's court, and they plead for Max's life, urging his extreme youth.

"A boy in years, yes," says the Crown Prince of Prussia, "but in wisdom and political insight. a patriarch."

'Let us lock him up." suggests the Grand Duke of Baden, "in the Ragstadt fortress, with is tops and whips. We can lose nothing by lentency to a stripling."
"Well, have it so," says the Crown Prince.

But I warn you, now, that this stripling with his whips and tops is a giant who will flay the purple off the back of Preregative and set whole continents spinning like Nuremberg tops. Mark So Max Wurst, before his twelfth birthday, is

endemned to life imprisonment in the gloomy fortress of Hagstadt. Haramains thereten venes ceing no human being except his jailer and the nailer's pretty daughter, who comes some-times to the grated door of Max's cell to listen to the marveilous music which the prisoner evokes from a xyiophone made of the wooden slats of his beastead. During this long period of solitary confinement the intellect of Max Wurst is vastly strengthened by constant communion with itself. His mind explores and tests all systems of philosophy, only to find them inadequate. For five years he is afflicted with the Weltschmerz. He suffers profoundly the woes of the world. The sorrows of humanity, the injustices of centuries, the oppression of fate and lot, the accumulated ills of existence seem to concentrate in his own grief, and are poured out in a wall of inexpressibly sad music through the sobbing bars of his xylophone. Then he becomes intellectually calmer. Having unburdened himself of the world's oad of woe, and having emancipated himself from the thraldom of false philosophical methods, he spends five years more in arriving at a perfect understanding of his Undersoul. When he once sees clearly through the misty vapors that belog the oversoul, into the peliucid underying depths, he perceives vital world-truths floating in the lower medium, like so many beautiful rainbow-hued fish swimming in crys-

The two most important truth-fish-to con tinue in all reverence the figure employed by the author-which Max Wurst hooks and bauls up out of the depths of his Undersoul, are these:

I. Music is the directest and the only true exession of the Undersoul. The only absolute Right and Wrong are the musical Right and Wrong. All systems of othics are arbitrary and false. There is no lie but the discord; no crime against mankind save the withholding of good music or the performance of bad; no sin save the violation of the laws of harmony; no god save Melody. And, as Music is the highest expression of human thought, so is it also the most potent agent of the human will. The right notes rightly struck will win the complaisance of Lucretia; the proper strains, played by the master hand, will overthrow dynasties. Orpheus is the sole type of divine power incarnate.

2. The Ich is supreme. The individual who has arrived at a correct knowledge of his Untersoul owes nothing to humanity; humanity

wes to him whatever he may ask or want. The first third of the novel is largely occupied with psychological speculations, which, albough interesting to those who wish to study the author's character, may repel the reader who seeks no more than amusement. This is parhans unfortunate. If the reader throws uside the book before he has seen Max Wurst outside of prison, and practically applying the bearies of life which he has drawn from his Underson while behind bars, the render will miss a rich store of entertainment.

The action of the story really begins with the insteenth chapter. Max is now twenty-one, His has been in prison for ten years, and has exhausted the immediate resources of his Unbersoul in the way of occupation. He resolves escape. Although closely watched, by the special request of the present Emperor of Gernany, then Crown Prince of Prussia, he finds in susidand in love the keys which release him from eartivity. For ten years the jailer's the door of his cell to the strains of his rude but expressive musical instrument. Meanwhile, she has grown from calldhood to womanhood. He compels her to love him; the poor girl cannot help herself. She risks her life and throws away her reputation, and at this price finds a way for him cutside the walls of the Barstad ortress. She expects to accompany him to America. He takes her as far as the banks of the Rhine and leaves her there with this bit of ensolatory philosophy:

"Lisa, love is an episode, with all but fools. let us be wise and strong, my Herziebehen!" Lisa has intrusted to Max the purse that conins what was to be her dowry. By this fortuinte circumstance he is enabled to purchase a ine fiddle at Sirasburg, and, disguised as a minstrel, to make his way through France to Eng-In London he is welcomed by Ledru-Rollin and Kar, Marx. He consults with them on the prospects of socialism, but soon persolves that they have nothing to beach him inconvenient and compromising passion of the Duchess of Borsetshire, who has heard him play the violin at a garden party given in his onor, makes a London residence distasteral to aim. He takes ship for the United States, and crives at Boston on the eve of the gigantie events which ushered in the civil war,

In the great drama Max plays a leading part, " Astonishing as the neplevenents ascribed to the here may seem," says the novelist in a foot note, "the reader is assured that they fall far short of the actual services of a personage whose identity is carefully concealed under the

fictitious character of Max Wurst. In sketching this character it has been the part of modesty to soften rather than of vanity to exaggerate the real facts of the extraordinary career on

which it is founded." We must pass rapidly over the next four chapters, which dwell upon the military performances of the escaped prisoner of Ragstadt. He finds his opportunity in the national crists. Everything is confusion in the Northern armies; disaster follows disaster. His calm, far-reaching intellect makes him master of the situation. He presents his views in a series of luminous articles in a German newspaper at the West: they attract the attention of Lincoln. who sends for the author. Max proceeds to the White House and lays before the President a musterly scheme for the reorganization of the regimental brass bands, on the correct performance of whose functions, as he points out, rests the chance of victory. Lincoln is struck with the idea and gives the exile full powers to put it into effect. He throws his whole Undersoul into the work, and in less than two years has brought order out of chaos, harmony out of abominable discord. The drums and cornets and trombones no longer lend the Federal troops to defeat. Lincoln rewards Max with a full commission as Major-General. Meanwhile the Trent affair has embroiled our Government with that of Great Britain. England is on the point of recognizing the Confederacy. A tender missive passes from Max Wurst to the are brought to bear in Whitehall street which avert that entastrophe. In diplomacy, as in musical strategy, the exile of the Palatinate appears

as the true savior of the American Union. Max Wurst's personal appearance at this epoch is described by the novelist in the open-

ing paragraph of Chapter Twenty-seven: Picture to yourself, reader, the head of a whiskered intinuous set upon the student's gently sloping should dors; an Homorie heard of rich auburn bue; a mouth wide, firm, yet loyable; the facial lines that denote worldly experience sharply diverging from the roots of a gracefully mounded nose; eyes-ah? eyes in which the mysterious charm that belongs to the slightly rapopic tendency combines with the steady light of the Wenneses (seasons) in a glow of passionate intensity which the crystal of the hippeniar glasses softens but does not sub dus; a flexible yet sufficiently massive hody polesed upon lower imms of remarkable length and slenderness— supple, willowy limbs which seem to have a language of their own, and to express with their sinewy grace of motion the very thoughts of the dominating brain. Such was Max Wurst, philosopher, soldier, poet, statesman onger, and seer, when the cessation of military opera ions restored him to the pursuits of peace, and turned into new channels the ever-resiless forces welling up from the profundity of his Undersoul.

Max's personal beauty wins all hearts; his alents, musical and otherwise, give him amazing social success. Every morning's mail brings him dainty notes containing proposals of marriage. All such offers he promptly rects. The numberless beautiful and wealthy women who offer him their hearts and fortunes are in despair; but he knows that none of them is worthy of him. There is no petty vanity in this conviction. It rests on the simple, frank ssurance that he is the Consummate Man,

Nevertheless, Max is not happy. In politics is commanding intellect is universally recognized. He has only to reach forth to obtain. He does not care to reach forth. Weary of life and of the soul-solitude forced upon him by the fact of his superiority to his surroundings, he contemplates suicide as the final act of hopeless greatness. He has already composed his own requiem, a concerted piece for violin and tenor voice, and is wandering over the Western prairie rehearsing both its instrumental and vocal parts, when an answering strain comes from the interior of a neighboring tepi. In the Crow maiden Wa-na-ka the exiled Tenton finds the complementary principle that his Undersoul has for years been seeking, and he woos her with avidity.

Deliberately to forestall the enjoyment which the public will derive from the artistic development of this romantic situation would be an ungracious proceeding on my part. A hint or two may be permitted. Max Wurst returns to politics at the entreaty of his Crow sweetheart. in order to ameliorate the condition of the aborigines. His career is triumphantly successful, notwithstanding the hostility and speering enmity of a rival statesman, one Nevarts, who is described as a "lean, sharp attorney, a human discord." Both Wurst and Nevarts are members of the "wisest and most illustrious Administration that ever justifled the theory of self-government;" but while one is pictured as the fountainhead of all the wisdom and excellence displayed in its policy, the other constantly flaures as the villain of the plot.

At the end of his term of office as Minister of Home Affairs, Wurst retires temporarily from political life. The American people, however, find that they cannot do without him. They pass a Constitutional Amendment removing the ineligibility of citizens of foreign birth. slect him President by an everwhelming majority, and the same day which witnesses his marriage with the Crow lady sees him inaugurated as Chief Magistrate of the United States His Undersoul has at last found its proper

place in the world-economy. The novel ands with the inauguration spectacle. Amid the plaudits of hundreds of thousands, the escaped prisoner of Ragstadt appears in front of the Capitol. He raises his hand. A hush falls upon the vast assemblage. They strain their ears to catch the opening words of the inaugurar address. But Max Wurst says nothing. From his pocket he produces a small but powerful flute, and soon the air vibrates with the notes of a weird but enchanting sonata. It is the same theme which he had composed for his requiem, but instead of dving away in sort swells into triumph. The true beauty of Max Wurst's Undersoul for the first time finds complete and adequate expression; the majesty of his Undersoul cohoes in the cars of the wondering multitude.

The New Press Law in Cubia.

HAVANA, May 28.—The disappointment of the seral press at the new press law amounts to exaspera-n-an exasperation beign and by the imposiciate so of the Conservative mass. A destruction and viscous and placement to the marine transmission which is worse can be appear to the moral and many a struction of secrety after buy year of their cities as had a second withing, this has one at walvesting and their places as had a second withing, this has one at walvesting authorizing a disc that is and to have a several interior papers which copied his older

We affice.

Havasa June 1—The tribunal has acquitted El Frence
the charter against it us a second hearing.
Lie Passe from secrets that the laborate of Santaga de
use abstained from voting by dislor of the Free Mason
oldes.

A Devil Fish in the Hodson. HYDE PARK-ON-THE-HUDSON, June 1 .- A fish

communication leading a few miles down the Hadson discovered a dead field emission to the mession of the ship field on the side of the ship field on the side of the ship field of the side of the sid

After the Battle.

Say, landled at this tag hotel, where mostly I reside, Don't mind about that bill of mine, but gently let it slife I mean to pay it all some day, or pay, at least, a part. But I am rather weak just now in pocketbook and heart. I raised a Stalwart yell, you know, and made a bustin'

And when I wandered out in town, to punch a Hai They double-manted me then and there, and left me almost dead.

tionse; Sometime if didn't seem to suit the indicate of the boys;

I don't this hearty triendship now among the men I meet. They gobbie-gobbie at me as I pass along the street. And I am bale inclined to doubt rethers a given when which the treatment of the manufacture of the street and at I begind him for a first

The man who runs that har of yours-now, what's got impeliner. His contains don't appear to me to have the usual ving

Ami when I asked him for a drink, at five o'clock this He poured a giass of water, which he styled a Stalwart

I feel the one whose marest friends have died or moved And things in general, as it seems, are weakening every But, land sed, though my prospects now are darkly,

While you've a mattress and a meal, I mean to stick to What landbed' can't that little full just stay and scaland swell? You think I ought to patromze some other man's hotel!

Well landlords at the best, I tear, are but a selfish broad.

And sharper than a a serpent's tooth is base ingratitood. Of the densest and most purisent description.

SUNBEAMS,

The value of the fresh mushrooms sold

The death is announced at Epernay of Most, head of the well-known chamis, he first life avera fortune of six and a quarter multi-case dellars. -Gen. Skobeleff, who has just returned n Transcription to St. Petersburg, is and to have durently during his absence, and to be included very

The two physicians of Maquoketa, Iowa, inconsiderately chose for same week for a sieue and their patients were damerrously neglected for several days until other medical help could be obtained.

The last monthly report of the condition of the St. Gothani Ranway shows that fair progress to being made, and that the entire line, recluding the great

nel, may be timplied by the beginning of wi The model of the statue of Mr. Gladstone, which is to be erected in East London, has just been completed by Mr. Albert Brace Joy of Fulham. It is a little over nine feet buch, and represents the great

statesman in the act of addressing a vasture-... The executors of the late Col. Vernon Harcourt recently applied to the Master of the Both suctions as to the disposal of the Large and valuable erd of deer in Buxted Park; but for George Jesselds nied that the deer were "wild animals," and could no therefore, be "dealt with." -In 1871 the condition of Mr. Gladstone

who was suffering from a chronic disentery, case grave concern to his friends. He however, not event, At that time he spoke leaning our light stall had since his temporary return he has been obtained to her a similar support. He spoke thus while making his elequent tri -Young Coningsby Disraell, a bright

black-eyed boy, thirteen, occupied a seat in the strangers gallery while Mr. Gladstone was delivering the ninera ration on his uncle, dressed in the livery of the Chart House school. The Queen, it is said, will revive one of Lord Benconsfield's titles in his favor. She also adopted the two lavorite peacocks of her lavorite Minister. -George Smith had killed several men at Brainerd, Minn., and his success in that line convince

him that he was invincible. He got into a quarrel wi Jack O'Nelli in a satoon, and coolly said: "I'm sorry i ain't got a gun, but l'il go and get one, and shoet you whet I get back. You won't have to wait more a five minutes When Smith returned with his weapon he was case

-The students of the Illinois Industrial University are in a discraceful broil. The somers tree on the campus was torn up, and the class, by employing a detective, secured the conviction and punctionent the jumors who did it. Afterward a fire was discovered in a large building used as a dorantery by the seniors, and the firemen bound in the basement a box containing shavings, gumps wiler, and naphths, with a lighted fase -J. H. Haynic, who travelled in this coun-

try with Bernbardt as a correspondent of a London newspaper, writes to the Boston Double that Patt will almost certainly come to this country next winter, but with a voice greatly impaired by a ute broughtte soe will retire forever from the lyric stage abroad at the close of her present London season, according to this outhority, but will not give up singing until she has -Mrs. Muller cut her throat at Cincinnati

ne years ago. Her attempt at smeide was a fullure ough she has never fully recovered from the wound. She had quarrelled with her instand, and their differences have continued. Moder trequently upbraided her for not dying when she wished to, and nized her to try again to e anniversary of the event, a few days ago, he said the he would show her by taking his own life how to properly mmit suicide. He simed a pistel at his heart and fired but a rib diverted the bullet, and he will recover -A Colonel of Don Carlos's army is writing to persons in England stating that he was in trusted some years back with a large amount of treas-

ure Schalass, and that he buried it is that country. By ts now in prison in S. ain, and a triff- is logarised to liber ate him. If any one will scally, he will rive the dome one-third of the treasure. But the remarkable tack reserior this mysterious deposit is, that it is situated it several parts of England, for already he has written to one person to say that the treasure is buried near Derby, and to another that it is buried near Leicester. -The Earl of Lonsdale, who was on a visit here recently, has had the moral courage to bring up a Witshire squire named Brieges, of considerable property and position, before the police court for writing an anon-ymous latter to him, directed, during his absence here,

to the Turf Club, reflecting in very disgraceful language on the character for chastivy of his wife. This printice that become quite common in London, being pursued in the faith that the outraged parties will fear to incur put heity. Lady Lemsiale, who is one of the noted beamles, was Lady Gladys Herbert, dampater of Sidney Herbert, Lord Herbert of Les, and since of the Earler Pembrish. -Madame Emile de Girardin, the second wife of the eminent publicist, who for several year ived anart from her husband, was not even usued his wil, the bulk of the property bong left to the grand-son, Charles Emile de Girantin. It now appears that a

compromise has been arrived at to tween Madame Emile de Grardin and the here, the wend being that the widow recovers all the advantages a street belief by he marriage contract, thus entering into the possession of a down of SCO, OD trains. An idea will be conveyed of the importance of the inheritance beginning the day Emile de Girardin by the next that the probate duty amounts to the Jarge so a of one million of franca. -Labouenère in the London Truth says:

I was talking to a young fairt or or my assummand few days back, and having almost doily see his man n cases during the last tweive months. I congrutument m on his success. 'Yes,' he replied 'every one hills ie that I am a rising purper. I made his sourcesorm undred guineas. Well, I remarked, you ought to hundred gumens. Well, I remarked, and aught to be satisfied with that. He eyed me cornerly as if I were some new animal be had just discovered. Unfor finishing he added, "that is the amount of my services on paper," and then lowering his voice he continued, "I mly received \$207 of the amount and I shall hever we be remainder? "But is not yours a really money profesin theory, see, in practice, also, a The sale of the celebrated Sunderland

Abrary in Landon, Semili was postponed for a time that sen fixed definitely for Dec. 1 of this year. The abitats was formed further the rotes, or Queen Ann. and Genter.
indiconspared some 20000 violaties. True colours 4 for
its large colour fire of early entries on the Green and Lote fassics, and includes also rare cutting at the great its ian authors, a superior of error of early printed 6 best Farious languages, including a cupy on venamed 6 first Latin Rible with a date; a number of early brinds and rare French chronicles and memories books of prints, and a new ancient manage give of the state backs are printed as velous and many are extremed the large paper copies. They are closely in the of moreover brightness.

-A gentleman who accommoded the sons of the Proposed Welesses their record and force) were the Capture Zali: King, writes " with the re-cord onces he was more direct. Att the new terms and expressed among the program of the value of the majority and the exchange with a deposit with the fair of Thave a world toward for the particular form of the Course of the annual toward the fair of the course of the course of the fair of the course of the fair of the course of the fair of the course of th d answering for my employer. Fit has no well committed any wrong against the Victoria may examine and here on to the fit asses. Tell your grant matter time and say -In the last number of the Halapesh

Some the Hangarian excommon bridge corest, makes a union spread to be a lo Kosaith, xilingto, time to use the points of the youth of Hangary to adopt the constmnarmy when is, after all the line is a measurement with Andria. Will disagrees forces, the have after the letter of the letter Hangary of Hunga han Generals and Lo-Lateur Windsengrants discussed but he continues, "What may have a way was. The result but sold of the discus-In the real - or arthural Lieuten . . . Manima, to get is traveling with or do not even it in more that it is a selection my exist the usual selection where the wat as great will be the rived at the series

to him, but I have not. -Mr. Fleuss has been giving at parts mostly Engineed some profiles prints of managements in the control of strong work publics with a strong tacher taken to a with the transition of the taken aware to a with the transition taken the transition of the transition

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